

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-third street and Broadway.—THE BIG BO.
SARINA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.
West Sixteenth street.—English Opera.—GIROFLE
GIROFLE, at 8 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—NECK AND
NECK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN.
Late PARKER'S DISCOUSE.—GRAND POPULAR CON-
CERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.; ladies and chil-
dren's matinee at 3 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 234 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1875.

THE HERALD FOR THE SUMMER RESORTS.

TO NEWSDEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:—

The New York Herald will run a special train every Sunday during the season, commencing July 4, between New York, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George, Sharon and Richfield Springs, leaving New York at half-past two o'clock A. M., arriving at Saratoga at nine o'clock A. M., and Niagara Falls at a quarter to two P. M., for the purpose of supplying the SUNDAY HERALD along the line. Newsdealers and others are notified to send in their orders to the Herald office as early as possible.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be a little cooler and clear or partly cloudy.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the daily and Sunday Herald mailed to them, free of postage, for \$1 per month.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was comparatively dull and prices were generally steady. Gold was firm at 117½. Money rated as usual.

FRANCE is suffering severely from those river floods which have so long been considered as the special characteristic of our Western country. The Garonne now enters into competition with the Mississippi.

A COMMUNICATION from Commissioner Porter was sent to the Aldermen yesterday relating to the Harlem flats nuisance, asking such full authority as the Finance Department cannot dispute or cavil over for filling the sunken land with wholesome, clean earth. As Fitz John Porter is under a cloud with the Aldermen his communication was laid over, in spite of its importance.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.—A preliminary contest for the grand deciding match between the representatives sent from this city as riflemen and the sharpshooters of the Green Isle took place yesterday at Dollymount, near Dublin. According to our despatches the result was so close in regard to the marksmanship of both parties that no claims of superiority can be indulged in by either. Evidently the teams, when pitted against each other, will leave but a slender margin for those inclined to wager money on the result.

THE EPIDEMIC OF CRIME.—Tragedies seem to be now the order of the day, and, as the law seems to be unusually lenient with the offenders, there is little hope at present of a cessation in crime. Murder is served up in the daily papers in a variety of form akin to romance or dime novel. The latest instance is that of a father taking an erring daughter out on the river for a row and convincing her of the error of her ways by three shots from a revolver. As a logical sequence the paternal adviser killed himself.

PRUSSIAN JUSTICE.—Count Von Arnim, an old and well tried representative of the Court of Berlin, has been unable, despite his rank, descent, services and influence, to combat successfully the present mania of Bismarckism in Prussia. He has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, not of the Tweed consecutive kind, but long enough—nine months—to amuse him to the uttermost degree. But when the French "La revanche" cry comes in a practical shape, more than one insulted Von Arnim may be ready to clasp hands with the invaders. An iron heel in government is dangerous in this enlightened age.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.—It will soon be mid-summer, and yet there have been no free concerts in Central Park, as was the custom in former years. Indeed, we have not even heard of any preparations for music in its magnificent pleasure ground this season. For more than a month our sister city of Brooklyn has been giving free concerts in Prospect Park every Saturday afternoon. Immediate arrangements of a like character should be made for Central Park, and, as the best is always the cheapest, a capable and well-trained band should be engaged, so that the highest class of music may be heard by all the people.

The Beecher Case Given to the Jury—Waiting for the Verdict.

Judge Neilson's charge, brief in proportion to the vast extent of the evidence and the wearisome arguments of counsel, occupied only a part of the usual morning session of the Court yesterday, and after its conclusion the jury were put in charge of officers specially sworn to prevent all conversation between them and other persons. Since they are locked up to deliberate on their verdict, and nothing that may be said in the press can reach or influence them, there might be no objection to comments; but it is safer to withhold expressions of opinion on the merits of the case until the verdict shall have been rendered. We shall probably know in the course of the day whether the jury are able to agree. It is a coincidence which the friends of Mr. Beecher will be apt to interpret as of happy augury that this case is given to the jury on the anniversary of his birthday, and his cheerful and even jovial demeanor in the court room in this supreme crisis of his reputation would seem to indicate that he accepts the omen in a favorable sense. Had the jury returned a favorable verdict yesterday it would have been the most satisfactory birthday present he ever had.

Judge Neilson's charge is a model of impartiality, and seems to have been accepted as such by the counsel on both sides. It is impossible to detect in it the opinion of the presiding magistrate on the central question, which is the pith and pivot of the case—the question whether Mr. Beecher committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton. But, without usurping or trenching upon the prerogative of the jury to weigh the evidence and determine its bearing and value, Judge Neilson does not hesitate to guard them against the extravagant and unwarranted assumptions of counsel. He does not comment on the evidence, but thinks it his duty to put the jury on their guard against misleading comments by counsel on either side. It fares hard, in Judge Neilson's charge, with some of the prominent arguments, both for the plaintiff and the defendant; but the counsel for neither have thought it prudent to wince under the judicial dissecting knife which cuts away these excrescences. We will direct attention to some points in the charge which demonstrate a prodigious waste of labor on the part of counsel.

It was strenuously maintained by the defense that the memorandum or letter of contrition was the production of Moulton, for which Mr. Beecher cannot be held responsible. Judge Neilson brushes away this pretence by a vigorous application of common sense. Attaching little importance to the discrepancies between Beecher's and Moulton's accounts of the composition of that document, and, thinking it unlikely that it was a literal transcript of what Beecher said, he discredits the idea that it was an invention of Moulton. It is in uncontradicted evidence that Moulton was holding a pen, with Beecher's consent, and was supposed by Beecher to be writing down the substance of what he said. Even if Beecher did not examine it, Moulton could not have known, while writing, that he would not, and would not have been likely to take liberties or make misrepresentations which might have been immediately detected. On this important point we will insert Judge Neilson's own language:—"While Mr. Beecher was speaking Mr. Moulton was writing, and with his assent. It may well be that in the absence of a deliberate course of dictation he could only note, in a hurried and imperfect manner, detached and striking expressions. You will consider whether he did so in good faith or not, and with what degree of success. But, if the circumstances were not favorable to the making of a correct report, had the writer wished to make it, neither were they favorable to the invention of what was written." But if Moulton did not invent the language of that astonishing memorandum, but tried to reproduce the language of Beecher, the attempts of counsel to impeach its genuineness fail to the ground, and Mr. Beecher is fairly chargeable with all its implications.

Judge Neilson's charge equally brushes away the elaborate cobwebs of subtle argument by which Mr. Everts maintained that his client's self-inculpatory letters were inconsistent with and excluded the hypothesis of his guilt. These letters are full of remorse for some great wrong, and while Judge Neilson tells the jury that it is for them to determine what that great wrong was, he thinks them perfectly consistent with the supposition that it was adultery. "If the wrong was the adultery," he says, "the solution of what followed is easy." That is to say, that while the letters of remorse do not conclusively prove the great offence to have been adultery they tally with that hypothesis, a conclusion which upsets a great deal of Mr. Everts' most refined and ingenious reasoning. But, though tallying with adultery, the letters of remorse do not of themselves prove it, for expressions equally remorseful might have sprung from consciousness of a different wrong. If the jury should conclude that the offence which he so bitterly deplored was improper proposals and not actual adultery the language of the letters could be accounted for, and the jury would be obliged to render a verdict for the defendant. The memorandum of contrition and letters of remorse are consistent with either charge; but while there is little difference in the moral guilt of the two they are totally unlike in their legal consequences. Unsuccessful solicitation is not actionable in a court of justice, and if the letters should be interpreted by the jury on the theory that this was Mr. Beecher's offence, their verdict would necessarily be in his favor. Whence it follows that a favorable verdict does not necessarily clear his reputation.

On the question whether the offence in view of which Mr. Beecher wrote those surprising letters, and which he took such infinite pains to suppress and conceal, was really adultery, Judge Neilson carefully and properly refrains from giving any intimation of his opinion. It is a question for the jury exclusively, to be decided according to their best judgment, after canvassing and weighing all the evidence. But it requires other evidence than the mere letters to prove adultery. Judge Neilson accordingly instructs the jury in relation to the oral testimony. He cautions them against hastily rejecting it on the ground that Moulton and Tilton repeatedly asserted in conversation and in writing that this crime did not amount to adultery. If they were

acting in good faith in a conjoint policy of concealment to which Mr. Beecher was a party their assertions to outside persons while pursuing such a policy do not discredit this evidence given in court. In speaking of Moulton's testimony the Judge says:—"If you shall be of opinion that he intended to state the truth in his examination here, and that his previous declarations were inspired by a spirit of loyalty to the defendant's reputation and to that of Mrs. Tilton, and from an earnest wish to divert the minds of others from the subject, in carrying out the policy of suppression adopted, you are at liberty to make such allowance for that as shall seem proper." This, as we understand it, is an instruction to the jury that they are to disregard the vehement arguments of counsel that those denials, made while carrying out the policy of suppression to which Mr. Beecher was a party, do not necessarily discredit the testimony of these men given under oath in court. The jury are at liberty to decide for themselves what weight they will give to this testimony in view of all the circumstances. Mrs. Moulton is treated with respect in the charge. The jury are instructed that the attempted alibi, the discrepancies respecting the duration of the memorable interview or even a mistake in its date is not fatal to the general truth of her testimony. But, with the discriminating impartiality which pervades the charge, Judge Neilson cautions the jury against a possible misunderstanding on the part of Mrs. Moulton. If she had been led to believe that Mr. Beecher's offence was adultery and his mind was burdened by the consciousness of a different wrong, she might innocently have understood him to be confessing a different offence from the one he intended. If the jury should adopt this view they can give a verdict for Beecher without impeaching the veracity of Mrs. Moulton.

Judge Neilson utterly discredits the charge of conspiracy and blackmail, which has been one of the main pillars in the theory of the defense. He shows as little tenderness to the other side, in defending Mr. Tracy against the fierce assaults and denunciations of the counsel for the plaintiff. He shows that Tracy learned nothing from Tilton which he did not previously know from other sources, and thinks that the advice and sanction of the eminent counsel associated with him was a sufficient warrant for his course. Judge Neilson goes further, and states that, in his own opinion, the conduct of Mr. Tracy has been entirely consistent with professional honor. This clears away a great mass of vituperation, in which Tilton's counsel have indulged to no purpose.

On the great question of all, that of adultery—the question which alone gives the plaintiff any standing in court—Judge Neilson is studiously non-committal, limiting himself to instructing the jury to disregard the arguments of the defendant's counsel that the oral evidence on this point deserves no consideration. He instructs them to fairly weigh it all, and tells them that they are not to throw out without examination the testimony of Mr. Richards nor even that of Mrs. Carey. The charge is eminently fair and impartial, and directs the attention of the jurors to the points on which the case really hinges. It is the general sentiment both of the legal profession and the community that Judge Neilson has borne himself throughout this protracted trial with the firmness, independence, impartiality and consideration which befit his office, and with an unruffled courtesy and wisdom that will reflect permanent lustre on his judicial character.

The Threatened Indian War.

Prompt measures should be once adopted to secure the frontier settlements from the attacks of the numerous Sioux and Cheyenne war parties said to have left their reservations. The fact that the tribes supposed to be under the care and supervision of the government are permitted to have the means of engaging in war is in itself a crushing proof of the rottenness of the present reservation system. The reservation, to be useful, should fulfil the functions of a training school where the wild Indian would gradually be transformed into a farmer or a shepherd. We have evidences enough in what has been accomplished by the Spaniards that this transformation is quite possible if only some tact be shown in the treatment of the savages. But so long as dishonest rings are permitted to make fortunes out of the troubles they do not hesitate to foment the settlement of this Indian question will be as far away as it appears to be now. The kind of statesmanship which can find nothing better to do with the Indian than to kill him as stupid as it is brutal, and is a disgrace to our pretended civilization. What is necessary in dealing with wild tribes is firmness and justice. Could these elements be infused into our Indian policy we would soon hear the end of Indian wars, and the members of the Indian Ring would be compelled to turn their talents for jobbery into some channel where they would be less likely to endanger the lives of innocent people, though they might still be used in preying on the public treasury. The present system not only is bad in its moral effects, both on the white and the red man, but it renders life and property on our exposed frontiers so unsafe as to materially check the growth of the Western settlements. Public opinion has already condemned the dishonesty and trickery used in dealing with the Indian tribes, and it is time that the evils of the present system should be checked.

SCORCHING WEATHER.—The thermometer took an unexpected upward turn yesterday in this city, reaching ninety-five degrees in the shade, far beyond the temperature of the corresponding day a year ago. The sudden change was anything but agreeable to the pedestrians on Broadway, the patrons of our ill-ventilated cars and those who stay at home to take care of the children and the washing. The lovely Garden of Eden over which Disbecker presides, the Harlem flats, was particularly redolent of smells yesterday, and the passer-by encountered such an ordeal for human nostrils as may not be equalled even in this progressive age. A few days more of such weather and even Disbecker may acknowledge that the Harlem flats are productive of deadly diseases.

THE NEW JERSEY FRAUDS which have lately been brought into public notice in regard to the management of the Hudson County Jail, have proved, under official investigation, to be viler than they were first considered.

Ohio's Alternative.

In Ohio the democracy have presented a platform which operates somewhat "like to the lightning in the collied night," giving a glimpse of light which enables the wayfarer to see the chasm that yawns in his path, and leaving him in the gloom, troubled with wonder how he may get safely over or around the danger. Can we get away from Grantism only by moving on the road that leads ultimately to financial calamity, repudiation and dishonor? Is the democracy, upon which the country counted for the overthrow of the corrupt party now in power, disposed to render this service only at a price at which the country cannot afford to take it? Must we accept the republicans for four years longer, third term and all, unless we are prepared to give place to a party which avows its purpose to cast down the pillars of the temple and bring upon us a financial catastrophe that will leave of our whole commercial and industrial fabric and our national credit only a ruin, a rubbish heap for beggars to grub in? This is the dilemma in which the Ohio platform places the country. There is a possibility that the sky may clear a little when the Ohio conflict is over. It is probable that on their inflation doctrines the democrats will carry Ohio. With that State in their favor their chances are greatly strengthened everywhere, and it is possible that in a general democratic rally, and in a generalization of democratic force the country over, there may be enough political virtue to put down these Ohio paper makers, the good may outweigh the bad, and we may get a Presidential candidate whose name and record will be a guarantee against the things threatened in this Ohio platform, than which we do not doubt the country would rather have all the corruption of the republicans. But if it does not turn out in this way there may arise out of the conflict another issue, that of the restoration of the old system by which the States and not the nation regulated the banks and their issues. If the Ohio people want to multiply dollar bills till they are worth about two cents a piece the people of this State have not the same desire. And if out of thirty-seven States nineteen or twenty should sympathize with Ohio the people of the other States would become very restive under the loss that this would inflict, and they would moralize with energy upon the system that thus determined their comparatively local concerns to suit the fancies of the sparse inhabitants of the lands in which the love of wild cat currency is endemic. It would be a great mischance to fall again into our old system of State currencies; but it would be a smaller calamity than what the democrats threaten, and perhaps preferable to the continuation of republican rule.

The Rival Tammany Braves.

It is now an admitted fact that the two Tammany Johns—the Siamese twins of last year's political campaign—are at enmity and engaged in a desperate struggle for supremacy in Tammany Hall. John Kelly has allied himself with the Swallow-tail democracy and stands by Mayor Wickham and his Manhattan Club and New Jersey appointments. John Morrissey ranges himself staunchly at the side of the Short Hairs, where he belongs, and denounces "Billy Wickham" as a miserable failure. Affairs have come to a crisis between the rival braves. There can be no compromise and no surrender. Kelly approves the action of "my candidate" in filling the city departments with silk stocking democrats, some of whom never cast a vote in the city of New York, and scarcely one of whom was ever known to spend an hour at the polls, while Morrissey declares that the hardworking democrats who have labored early and late for the party—who have been faithful in adversity as in prosperity—who are the representative men of the democratic masses—should have received some consideration from the Mayor they put in office. The issue is well defined. The only question is, How can it be settled in a manner to prevent a complete disruption of the democratic party?

The fight being at present confined to the leaders several propositions have been made with a view of a speedy settlement that shall involve the question of leadership only and not threaten the existence of the democracy; for Morrissey intends to make the war inside Tammany Hall and to conquer or perish within the sacred precincts of the Wigwam. He will not allow a hundred Kellys to drive him out, as he regards the struggle as one only for the leadership, and insists that Kelly and Wickham are the men who should be led to the door, and not himself and his friends. Some of the rank and file have indulged the hope that the quarrel might be characteristically settled in a seven-foot ring, after the fashion of Morrissey's disputes with Yankee Sullivan and Heenan. But this would not be fair to Kelly. Morrissey outweighs him, and would knock him out of time in the first round. A delegate from the neighborhood of the Hoffman House has suggested a contest at cards—draw poker, seven up or some such game. But this, again, would be overmatching Kelly, who knows nothing about stacking, dealing from the bottom, slips and short packs. A gentleman from the Manhattan Club, wearing a swallow-tail coat and a white necktie, has proposed to test the merits of the contestants by a trial of their respective statistical abilities. But this would put Morrissey at a disadvantage, and would be altogether in favor of Kelly, whose familiarity with figures enabled him when Sheriff to calculate how largely the Irish predominate over all other races in criminal commitments. On the whole, probably a spelling match between the rival champions would be the fairest and most peaceable way of deciding who shall be hereafter the Tammany "Boss." We might have a list of words carefully prepared from the dictionaries of the sporting fraternity and the political ward colleges. To render the chances even a Latin and French words might be thrown in, which would make up to Kelly any advantage Morrissey might have through his greater familiarity with sporting terms.

THE EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT of the charges upon which Mayor Wickham attempted to remove the Fire Commissioners last January was first laid before the Aldermen in an official form yesterday, and is published with their proceedings. We commend it to the attention of Governor Tilden, who has long neglected this charge.

The Attempt to Disorganize the City Government—The Bolting Aldermen.

The republican members of the Board of Aldermen continued yesterday their disorganizing conduct by absenting themselves from the meeting of the Board. Their action is likely to bring the minority representation principle into disrepute and is entirely unworthy the character of such citizens as Aldermen Vance and Morris. These gentlemen are very well aware that the authority of the Board to which they belong must be enforced and its dignity respected if it is to be of any service in the city government. No political rowdy from the slums of the city who might chance to be elected to the Aldermanic body could do more to bring it into contempt than these republican Aldermen are doing. They are at once defying the rules they have helped to make and the law they have sworn to obey. Their first contumacious refusal to vote on a question before the Board, after the majority had declined to excuse them, was a breach of their own rules, made in conformity with the power conferred on the Board by the charter. Their subsequent revolutionary conduct in absenting themselves from their post of duty, for the purpose of obstructing the public business, is a malfeasance which ought to be and must be punishable by the law. The democratic Aldermen lack one of a two-third vote of the whole Board, otherwise they could expel the contumacious members under the provision of the charter. It is the knowledge that the democratic Aldermen do not possess that power which encourages the republican bolters in their lawless course. But there must be some other way of reaching the offenders; and unless we are to do away with all order and submit to a reign of anarchy their inexcusable violation of law should be punished as it deserves to be.

The majority of the Board fall in their duty to the city if they do not exhaust all the means at their command to compel the attendance of the bolters. They have the power under the law to "compel the attendance of absent members." Unless they exercise this power, especially when the absence is admittedly for the purpose of disorganizing the legislative branch of the city government, they are not fit to hold their present positions. They should order the arrest of the bolters by their sergeant-at-arms, and, if he should not be able to carry out the order, they should apply to the courts. It was an unworthy act for the republican Aldermen to dodge the vote on the reduction of the city laborers' wages; but when they wilfully violate their own rules of order, defy the authority of the majority of their body and then endeavor to break up the legislative branch of the government by absenting themselves from the duties they have sworn to perform, they set a precedent of rowdiness and lawlessness which all good citizens must condemn.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON, according to a letter which we publish to-day, gives his ideas on his recent tour through the South on political affairs and other interesting questions in a very terse and uncompromising manner. The letter will be read with interest and profit by those who wish to learn the present situation of the South and the delightful position in which the powers that be have placed themselves.

COMPTROLLER GREEN CALLED THE ATTENTION of the Board of Apportionment yesterday to the fact that certain bills contracted in the Park Department while Mr. Wales was its president are not paid by him "because they were incurred when there was no appropriation to meet them, although that course was contrary to law." This was intended as a hit at Mr. Wales. But, then, has it not been customary for the Park Department to spend money without an appropriation? We believe a "deficiency" item of nearly forty thousand dollars was asked for by the Park Department in the estimates for the present year. Then, again, there was no "appropriation" for the back pay voted to Park Commissioner Green by the "Ring" Commissioner Tom Fields in 1870, nor for the expenses of Park Commissioner Green's European trip, also paid out of the Park funds through the friendly aid of the same Thomas C. Fields. The influences around the Park Department have been pernicious, and have been deplored by Mr. Wales and some of his successors; but now these are in a measure destroyed we may hope that there will be no more expenditures unauthorized by law.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT NOW DECLARES that if the city had passed his Harlem Railroad Extension bill two years ago and given him the City Hall as a depot, he should have bestowed the road, when completed, on the city as a gift. It is indeed unfortunate that the city lost this munificent present through a silly prejudice against monopolies. We can readily see that some little difficulties might have been connected with the great Vanderbilt benefaction, arising from the questions as to how much use the city should make of the road and how much of its capacity should be taken up by the Vanderbilt roads. Still it is to be regretted that the city, through its distrust of monopolies, foolishly threw away a good thing, of which, however, it was happily ignorant until this disclosure. Now, however, we have a rapid transit law, and can build a rapid transit road where it ought to be built, along the Third Avenue. Commodore Vanderbilt has a chance to display his munificence by aiding in the construction of this road.

YACHTING.—The ocean schooner race of the Senawaniak Yacht Club took place yesterday, and resulted in the Palmer and Peerless carrying off the prizes, notwithstanding a beat to windward under lower sails. June is not a favorable month for yacht races, as the weather is very uncertain, and frequently a drifting contest is the result. A few months later, when there is some excitement amid the waters of the Bay, sport can be easily attained.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL.—The Philadelphia captured a Big Bonanza yesterday toward their forthcoming centennial celebration of the first Declaration of Independence. Three hundred bankers, with their satellites, visited the proposed Centennial grounds yesterday, and \$500,000,000 were represented on the occasion. No casualties occurred, and promises and good feeling were abundant.

The Rejected Evidence.

Judge Neilson decided not to reopen the scandal case for the admission of the new evidence, and announced his decision yesterday morning without any statement of reasons. It is not difficult to conjecture what his reasons were. In the first place, the counsel for the plaintiff, who offered the affidavits and made the motion, did not press their application. They signified to the Court that they would not be unwilling to see it put aside, and Judge Neilson would hardly have been justified in reopening this protracted and wearisome case unless it was strongly insisted on by one or the other party to the suit. The plaintiff could not afford to give the new evidence so great a degree of importance as would be implied in urging a reopening of the case to admit it, because it would be a confession that on the original evidence his case was weak. There was no justification for his coming into court at all unless when he commenced the suit he was in possession of proofs sufficient, in the judgment of good lawyers, to support his accusation. As he knew nothing of Leys or Loader or Price until after his evidence was closed there would be a fatal presumption against him if he insisted on a reopening of the case to submit their testimony. He had no moral right to begin the suit without sufficient evidence to carry it through; and when a trial has lasted for six months there is no reason why the patience of jurors should be further tried with new witnesses to support a case which was not originally strong enough to justify the consumption of so much time. After this new evidence was discovered and made public the defendant had more interest in refuting it than the plaintiff had in bringing it into court; and when neither plaintiff nor defendant pressed its introduction the Judge very properly declined to reopen so long and fatiguing a case.

But, although the defence did not care to meet and refute it in court, they have evinced their sense of its damaging character by procuring and publishing a counter affidavit from Mrs. Tilton. She, of course, contradicts it, as she was under a necessity of doing after denying all charges of improper intimacy with Mr. Beecher. But the motives of Loader and Price are not very intelligible if they have sworn to a falsehood. They cannot have been bribed, for Tilton has no money even to pay his lawyers. So far as appears they are both respectable men of their rank in life, and the difficulty which was encountered in eliciting their statements proves that they were not volunteers and that they shunned any connection with the case. What possible motive can they have had for falsehood and perjury? If their affidavits were worth contradicting at all they should have been contradicted in court, where their evidence could have been subjected to legal tests.

THE ALDERMEN HAVE ASSUMED the authority to fix the pay of the city laborers, and have adopted a resolution to that effect. Exactly where this power is bestowed on the Board has not been pointed out; but, according to Alderman Reilly, "eminent legal authority" has assured him that it is to be found in the law. The departments will probably take their own course and pay no heed to this action of the Board, and this may lead to a decision of the question by the courts. Meanwhile the city laborers continue to receive one dollar and sixty cents for a day's work of eight hours.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Silas Seymour, of Quebec, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Rev. E. M. P. Wells, of Boston, is among the late arrivals at the Albemarle Hotel.
Attorney General Pierpont and Secretary Britton have returned to Washington.
Paymaster George R. Hendee, United States Navy, is quartered at the Gilesey House.
M. Olivier's account of his Ministry is published under the title of "Principes et Coutume."
State Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Senator Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, arrived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Surgeon J. Walker, of the British Army, has taken up his quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Baron de Sant' Anna, Portuguese Minister at Washington, has apartments at the Windsor Hotel.
Rev. Dr. B. Fairbank, of St. Stephen's College, has taken up his residence at the St. James Hotel.

A bill is before the Congress of Peru asking for a million of dollars to promote immigration from Europe.

Mr. W. J. Magrath, President of the South Carolina Railroad Company, is stopping at the New York Hotel.

Assistant Quartermaster General Langdon C. Easton, United States Army, is registered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Scoloby buys the *Lanterne* any more, and Rochefort has written "Les Depravés," a novel of contemporary manners.

Mr. J. L. Panizza, tried for the killing, in Panama, of Mr. Leopoldo Cocheo, on the 12th of March last, has been acquitted.

Mr. J. N. McCulloch, Vice President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Much regret has been felt in the American colony at Lima, Peru, for the death of James Faulkner, Jr., a nephew of Mr. John G. Meigs.

Rear Admiral Gustavus H. Scott, United States Navy, returned from Europe in the steamer *Buenos* yesterday, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale College—known to the Interior Department as "Mr. Marsh"—arrived in this city yesterday and is at the Hoffman House.

A despatch was received at the Post Office Department yesterday from the Postmaster General at Columbus, Ohio, saying that he would arrive in Washington this morning.

The Paris *Pigaro* says the only chocolate sold in that city which is made of cacao without addition is the chocolate of six francs a pound, or \$1.20.

How, then, is it here?

Where are all these centenarians? Jacques de Lakin, now in Paris, claims that he was born in 1620, and that he is consequently 255 years old. All the people do not believe him, however.

A cable telegram from London, under date of yesterday, 21st inst., says it is reported that the Marquis of Lorne and his wife (the Princess Louise of England) intend making a tour of the United States.

Mme. Bres, who recently read a thesis before the Paris Faculty of Medicine and obtained a doctor's degree, is reported to have been appointed physician to the Sultan's harem at Constantinople.

The Paris *Opinion Nationale* announces the death of a person named Andrieux, whose father was, it is said, the first passenger who ever went on a steamboat, having returned from Albany with Robert Fulton.

Postmaster General Jewell arrived at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. Last evening he was serenaded and escorted to the residence of General Comey, editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, where an elegant reception was given him.